of a tumour, which, with its contents, weighed twenty-four pounds, was now complete. Care was taken during the entire operation to prevent the contents of the cysts and blood from flowing into the abdominal cavity, hence very little sponging was necessary to cleanse the parts. The pedicle was returned, and ligatures brought out at the lower angle of the incision. The external wound was closed with three large and four small silver pins, covered with a compress, and this retained in place with a flannel binder.

The patient passed through the operation without an untoward symptom, and with very little shock—pulse seldom reaching one hundred. Morphia sulphas gr. ss was given before the operation, and continued, so as to procure immunity from pain and secure sleep.

July 1. Patient has done well; wound appears to have healed almost entirely by first intention. Complains to-day of severe abdominal pain; pulse one hundred and thirty-six; enlargement half as great as before operation; abdomen quite tender on pressure. Passed a small catheter beside the ligature, through which flowed an ounce or more of very fetid, bloody pus. Danger of peritonitis appearing imminent, a solution of acid carbolici, in the proportion of ʒss to aqua Oj was injected into the abdominal cavity; it very considerably facilitated the discharge of disorganized blood and pus, and afforded great and instant relief.

2*d*. Discharge from wound about four ounces, still very fetid; symptoms of peritoneal inflammation subsiding. Injections into wound ordered morning and evening, patient always expressing herself relieved from use of them. Distension of bowels complained of, notwithstanding thorough evacuation by injection. Passed a rectal tube into the rectum, which, permitting the gas to escape, gave immediate relief. The tube was retained almost continually, as its removal was soon followed by reaccumulation of the gas. Up to this time iced milk constituted the only article of diet.

From this time until July 29th there was very little modification of the treatment. The wound was literally washed out by injections twice daily. Discharge gradually diminishing. One of the ligatures came away to-day. Injections ordered once daily, until August 17th, when the other ligature was removed. The healing process from this time was very rapid, resulting in the complete closure of the opening left by ligature.

At date of writing there is a complete restoration to health, and an increase of weight amounting to forty pounds or more. Menstrual function regular in occurrence, and the flow normal in quantity.

ART. XVI.—*On the Action of Quinia on the Uterus.* By O. H. SEEDS, M.D., of Columbia, Texas.

FOR upwards of twelve years I have had an extensive practice in Columbia, Texas, and in the surrounding country, a region interspersed with bayous, ponds, and lagoons, possessing an extremely rich alluvial soil, luxurious vegetation, and all the conditions favourable for the production of malaria, and where the prevailing diseases are, consequently, the result

of malarial poisoning. I have very closely observed the action of quinia on the uterus, and feel convinced that in dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and other diseases of the uterus resulting from a malarial cachexia such as occur in this region, the only effect observed from that medicine is that of a stimulant to the organ, tending to restore its healthy functions. I have not seen a case of abortion that could be ascribed to the action of that remedy.

I could relate many cases to show the safety with which quinia can be given to pregnant women, but shall quote only the following one :—

I was called to an intelligent mulatto girl who appeared to be in a dying condition, as I supposed at first, from the effect of some poison, but a woman present stated that the patient had taken an overdose of quinia. Under appropriate treatment she sufficiently recovered in about twenty-four hours to converse, when she confessed that she was four and a half months advanced in pregnancy, and had taken seventy or eighty grains of quinia to bring on her "sickness," saying that a dose of that article always did so when her menstruation was checked from any other cause. Between four and five months afterwards she was delivered of a fine healthy child.

In conclusion, let me say that in my practice I have given quinia irrespective of pregnancy, whenever the case seemed to me to require it, without any bad result, and I am satisfied that I have prevented abortion, and saved the lives of many mothers and children, by such treatment.

ART. XVII.—*Oxytocic Action of Quinia.* By R. H. RUTLAND, M.D., of Las Animas, Colorado.

FOR eighteen years I have prescribed quinia in large doses, regardless of the pregnant condition of the patient, and have never seen any unfavourable result. Indeed, in treating a patient suffering from malarial fever and threatened abortion, I should esteem quinia the surest remedy for averting it; not because it possesses any special power to procure uterine quietude, but because it would break up the morbid excitement upon which the uterine activity most probably depended. That quinia has no special oxytocic properties in cases in which it is indicated, I am as well satisfied as of any therapeutic fact.